

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE I BILL OF RIGHTS

- Sec. 1. Natural rights inherent in people
 2. Freedom of worship
 3. Freedom of religious opinion
 4. No religious qualification for office
 5. No money to be appropriated for religion
 6. No religious test for witnesses or jurors
 7. Manner of administering oath or affirmation
 8. Freedom of speech and press
 9. Unreasonable searches or seizures
 10. Administration of justice
 11. Rights of accused in criminal prosecution
 12. Double jeopardy; compulsory self-incrimination
 13. Treatment of arrested or confined persons
 14. Bailable offenses
 15. Foundation principles of criminal law
 16. Excessive bail and fines; cruel and unusual punishments; power of jury in criminal case
 17. Jury trial in civil cases
 18. Private property or services taken for public use
 19. Imprisonment for debt
 20. Equality of privileges and immunities of citizens
 21. Ex-post facto laws; laws impairing contracts; laws depending on authorization in order to take effect; laws submitted to electors
 22. Suspension of operation of laws
 23. Habeas corpus
 24. Treason
 25. Corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate
 26. Assemblages of people; instruction of representatives; application to legislature
 27. Right to bear arms; military subordinate to civil power
 28. Quartering soldiers
 29. Titles of nobility; hereditary distinctions
 30. Emigration
 32. Taxes and duties; uniformity of taxation
 33. Enumeration of rights not exclusive
 34. Slavery or involuntary servitude
 39. Sale of liquor by individual glass
 40. Penalty for aggravated murder
 41. Work and training for corrections institution inmates
 42. Crime victims' rights

Section 1. Natural rights inherent in people. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact are equal in right: that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper. —

Section 2. Freedom of worship. All men shall be secure in the Natural right, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. —

Section 3. Freedom of religious opinion. No law shall in any case whatever control the free exercise, and enjoyment of religious (sic) opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience. —

Section 4. No religious qualification for office. No religious test shall be required

as a qualification for any office of trust or profit. —

Section 5. No money to be appropriated for religion. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious (sic), or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious (sic) services in either house of the Legislative Assembly. —

Section 6. No religious test for witnesses or jurors. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, or juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion (sic); nor be questioned in any Court of Justice touching his religious (sic) belief to affect the weight of his testimony. —

Section 7. Manner of administering oath or affirmation. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered. —

Section 8. Freedom of speech and press. No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right. —

Section 9. Unreasonable searches or seizures. No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search, or seizure; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized. —

Section 10. Administration of justice. No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered, openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation. —

Section 11. Rights of accused in criminal prosecution. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; provided, however, that any accused person, in other than capital cases, and with the consent of the trial judge, may elect to waive trial by jury and consent to be tried by the judge of the court alone, such election to be in writing; pro-

Children

Whether depiction of child nudity is considered inappropriate varies, see also above.

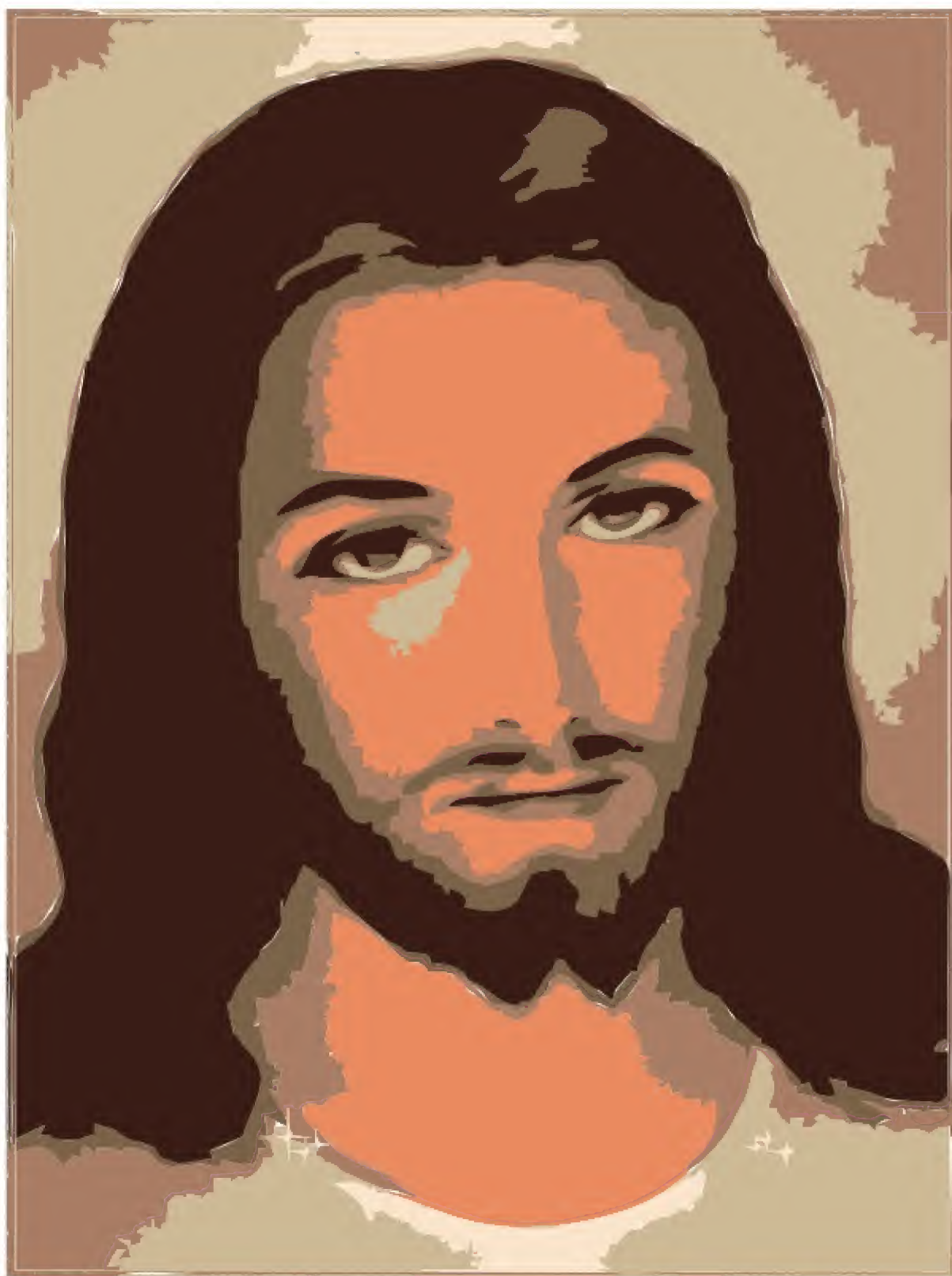
Around the time of the Italian Renaissance, nude young boys featured in many paintings, especially those with a Christian theme. Raphael, for example, made paintings of nude cherubs, also known as putto. Other famous examples are *Amor Vincit Omnia* by Caravaggio and various portraits of Jesus as a baby. Centuries later, many painters created images of nude children that carried no religious significance. For instance, Henry Scott Tuke painted nude adolescent boys doing everyday activities; his images were not overtly erotic, nor did they usually show their genitals.

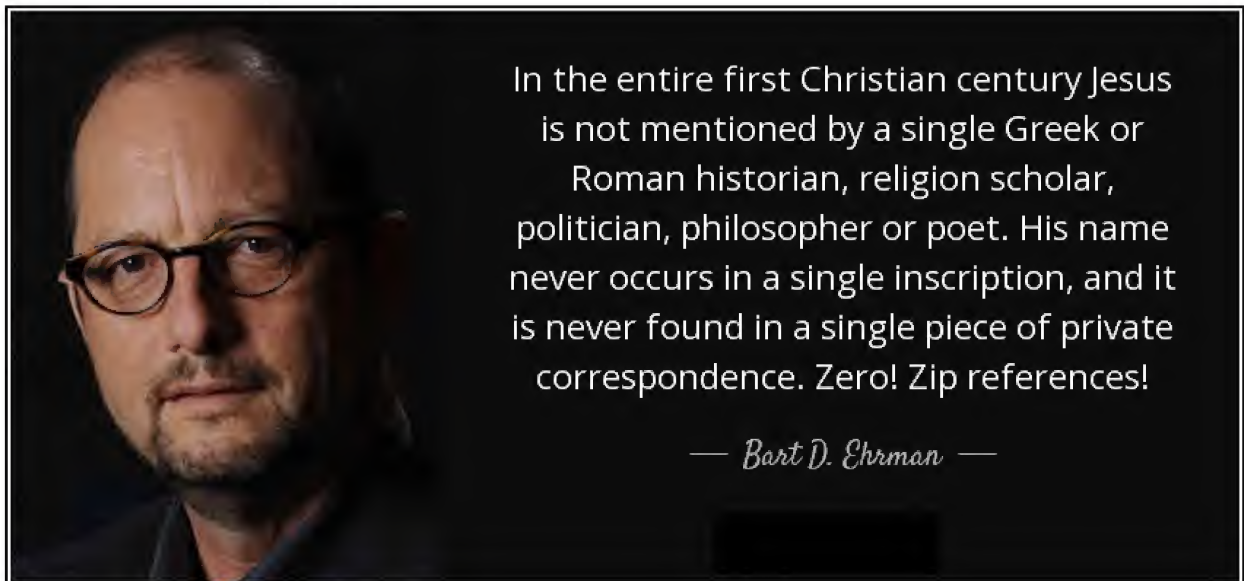
Professional photographers such as Jock Sturges, Sally Mann, David Hamilton, Jacques Bourboulon and Garo Aida have made photographs of nude children and adolescents for publication in books and magazines and for public exhibition in art galleries. According to one school of thought, photographs such as these are acceptable and should be (or remain) legal since they represent the unclothed form of the children in an artistic manner, the children were not sexually abused, and the photographers obtained written permission from the parents or guardians. Opponents suggest that such works should be (or remain) banned and represent a form of child pornography involving subjects who may have experienced psychological harm during or after their creation.

Mainstream films, too, have frequently contained nude or topless minors. Major examples include *American Beauty* with 16-year-old Thora Birch; *Valerie et Myriel* with 13-year-old Jaroslava Schallerová; and *Walkabout* with 15-year-old David Gulpilil, and 16-year-old Jenny Agutter, and preteen Luc Roeg. *Pretty Baby* and *Child Bride* became controversial for portraying nude preteen actresses.

The provocative photo of a nude prepubescent girl on the original cover of the *Virgin Killer* album by the Scorpions also brought controversy. By contrast, most would consider the naked male baby shown on the cover of the *Nevermind* album by Nirvana to have no sexual connotation.

There have been incidents in which snapshots taken by parents of their infant or toddler children bathing or otherwise naked were destroyed or turned over to law enforcement as child pornography. In New Zealand photographs of naked minors in newspapers and magazines were once socially acceptable, but would invoke horror and revulsion amongst the readership if published today.





In the entire first Christian century Jesus is not mentioned by a single Greek or Roman historian, religion scholar, politician, philosopher or poet. His name never occurs in a single inscription, and it is never found in a single piece of private correspondence. Zero! Zip references!

— *Bart D. Ehrman* —





















































